

dantly in Cuba, it seems probable that it was brought over in slave ships." This species has also spread northward into Florida and Bermuda and southward to Brazil.

NOTE ON TWO PREOCCUPIED MUSCID NAMES.

In the April issue of *Psyche* I published a synopsis of the Sapromyzidæ in which on page 58 was described a new genus of Sciomyzidæ under the name *Poccilomyia*. Hendl (Genera Insectorum, Richardiinæ, p. 24, 1911), has previously used this name, hence I propose to change it to *Poccilographa*. In the same paper, on page 73, I described a *Minettia annulata*, overlooking Becker's *Laurania annulata* (Ztschr. Hym. Dipt., 1907, 383). In as much as the present tendency is to consider *Minettia* as a subgenus of *Laurania* the preoccupied name may be changed to *annularis*.

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BOOK REVIEW.

Seitz, Adalbert. The Macrolepidoptera of the World. To be completed in 16 volumes containing about 485 parts, of which two complete volumes and numerous parts have been issued. Stuttgart, Verlag des Seitzschen Werkes (Alfred Kernen) 1906.

This elaborate compendium of the larger Lepidoptera, undertaken by Professor Seitz in 1906, has now reached the stage that its completion within a reasonable time seems to be assured. A large number of fascicles have been issued by Seitz and his various collaborators, who include, Aurivillius Bartel, Eiffinger, Fruhstorfer, Grünberg, Haensch, Janet, Jordan, Mabilie, Pfützer, Prout, Röber, Rothschild, Standfuss, South, Strand, Warren and Weymer.

The main feature of the work is a large series of beautifully executed, colored plates, which according to estimate will number about one thousand in the completed set. All which the reviewer has seen are of very exceptional quality in spite of the low price at which they are sold. The letter-press includes descriptions of genera and higher groups as well as of species and these seem on the whole to be fairly complete, although occasionally the specific descriptions drift into a running commentary on the illustrations. Considering, however, the enormous mass of material to be dealt with, the authors are to be congratulated on avoiding this latter condition to a very great extent. Taken together, the text and figures should make it a comparatively simple matter for any one to identify a large proportion of the species that are described and figured. To facilitate this process, the faunæ of the different zoölogical regions have been grouped into four independent series dealing with the Palearctic, American, Indo-australian and African faunæ respectively. Each is to be complete in itself as a set of four volumes and an additional 17th volume to contain general matter on structure, biology and distribution is promised.

Lepidopterists as well as amateur collectors throughout the world will be very fortunate to have such a generally complete cyclopaedic account of the larger butterflies and moths.

C. T. B.